| | millim. |
|---|---|
| Total length | 186 |
| Head | 10 |
| Width of head | 6 |
| Body | 44 |
| Fore limb | 15 |
| Hind limb | 21 |
| Tail | 122 |

Several specimens, from Taiwanfoo and Central Formosa.

*Homaloptera formosana.*

Body much depressed, nearly twice as broad as deep; depth of body 7 times in total length, length of head 5 times. Snout broad and rounded, strongly depressed, sharp-edged; distance of eye from end of snout 3 times its diameter, from opercular border 2 times; interorbital width $2\frac{1}{3}$ times in length of head; upper lip fringed, barbels small, simple, subequal. Dorsal with 8 rays, originating above anterior third of base of ventrals, and slightly nearer end of snout than base of caudal. Anal very small, with 6 rays. Pectorals extending to origin of ventrals. Lower caudal lobe a little longer than upper. Scales very small; breast and belly naked; lat. l. 70. Dark olive above, pale-dotted; lemon-yellow beneath; vertical fins barred.

Total length 90 millim.

A single specimen, from Central Formosa.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Éléments de Paléontologie*, par Félix Bernard, D. ès Sci. &c. Seconde Partie (pages 529–1168). Titlepage, Preface, and Index. With 251 figures in the text. 8vo. Baillière, Paris, 1895 (*sic*).

The First Part of this useful work was duly noticed by us in June 1893. In this Second Part we have (1) the Mollusks, continuing the Lamellibranchs, and treating of the Scaphopods and Cephalopods; (2) the Vertebrates, divided into Fishes, Batrachians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. Further, it contains nearly 90 pages devoted to the palæontology of Plants, which are grouped as: 1. Thallophytes, 2. Mosses, 3. Vascular Cryptogams, and 4. Phanerogams,—the last being the Gymnosperms and Angiosperms. Their phylogeny and geological distribution are carefully explained, as is also the case with the several great groups of fossil animals. Their range in time, as proved by their occurrence in geological formations and in existing habitats, is shown in numerous successive tabular diagrams of the usual kind with improved details.

This manual or text-book of palæontology has been, of course, prepared more especially for the use of French students. Conti-

nental authors have supplied much new matter of late years in the various branches of palæontology; and M. Bernard has largely availed himself of these additions to science. English works have also been used to some extent; but some improved views have been neglected—such as A. S. Woodward's determination of *Ptychodus* as a Batoid or Ray, W. Hind's elucidation of *Anthracomya* and *Anthracoptera*, &c.; and the division of the Batrachians from Reptiles as Amphibia is ignored.

On the other hand, great pains have been bestowed on various important subjects, such as the character, development, and classification of the Ammonites (pages 639–677, with upwards of thirty illustrations, in many instances composed of several figures).

The Author has more especially kept in view the relationship of Palæontology with Biology, and has thus dealt with generic rather than with specific forms, except in the case of unique or very rare fossils, such as *Archæopteryx* and *Triceratops*. The comparison of the fossil with recent animals and plants has been carried out, as far as practicable, with respect to their morphology, intimate structure, and embryological development, thus aiming at the improvement of their classification.

The Author gratefully acknowledges the kind help received from Munier-Chalmas, Boule, Filhol, Haug, Œhlert, Renault, Steinmann, Gaudry, Remy Perrier, and the late Dr. Fischer; as well as the advantages he has had from the information found in the several large manuals of Palæontology by Steinmann and Döderlein, by Nicholson and Lydekker, and especially the treatise by Zittel. To the last he refers students for bibliographic references previous to its publication; while those of later date are mostly to be found in the text and footnotes of the book before us.

The Index for the whole volume fills twenty pages, with three columns of small print in each, indicating by different printer's types the names of genera separately from those of families and orders, and from those of classes and divisions.

In whatever respects M. Bernard's book and teaching may differ here and there from the views of other palæontologists, and whatever the shortcomings in printer's and author's errata, he has done good service in producing a comprehensive and philosophical elaboration of what is known about fossil animals and plants, clearly expressed, excellently well illustrated, and enriched with references to many original workers and thinkers.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### *The Dates of Moore's 'Lepidoptera Indica.'*

*To the Editors of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'*

Gentlemen,—In the 'Annals' (ser. 6, vol. xi. 1893, p. 260) a list of the correct dates of publication of F. Moore's 'Lepidoptera Indica' was given. As the strictures there passed on the method